

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1908.

三拜禮

號一十月三英港香

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RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,550,000

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On fixed deposit—  
For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
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#### TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUND ..... GOLD \$3,250,000  
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

#### HEAD OFFICE:

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#### LONDON OFFICE:

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THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—  
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3% " "  
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#### No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

#### W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [25]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

#### ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375 (about £448,000).

#### Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

#### Head Agency—BATAVIA.

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 3% do.

Do. 3 do. 2% do.

#### J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. [26]

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS:—  
Sterling ..... \$1,500,000 at 2/6 = \$1,500,000  
Silver ..... \$1,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... \$1,500,000

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Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

#### MANAGER:

Hongkong—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

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For 12 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

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For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

#### J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

#### J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [27]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000

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Do. 6 " 3% " "

Do. 3 " 2% " "

#### JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.  
Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

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HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

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FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

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Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank Muenchen.

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts DEPOSITS received on terms which may be earned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,

Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP	NUBIA	About 11th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 20th March	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports of Call	MARMORA	21st March	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PERA	About 24th March	Freight only.

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1908. [3]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### THE REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY, VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

#### CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY, OLD MATURED.

\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

These Whiskies are prepared from the choicest ingredients, correctly distilled and aged in wood. It is the most perfect stimulant obtainable.

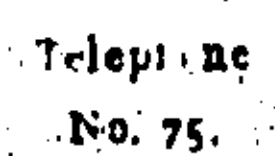
SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Telephone 97. [38]

### DOW'S PORTS.

Armada ..... \$32.00 Per Dozen.  
Royal Dry ..... 27.00 " "  
Invalid ..... 25.00 " "



Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:

### CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [40]



### THE CITY OF PARIS,

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Bands during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [1]

### CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

#### A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER, AGENT.

## Shipping—Steamers

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSAN" 2,260 Tons,  
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

#### SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.  
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

On Saturdays, the afternoon steamer "SUI-AN" from Macao will arrive at the Douglas Wharf.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., and THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from Douglas Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M. to the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from Company's Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

### HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

## Hotels.

### KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

#### NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.

The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.

Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.

Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.

Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. K. 1.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.

Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern

Luxury.

Billiards and Bowling Alleys.

Moderate Terms and No Extras.

Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

### VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—HONGKONG).

SHAMEN, CANTON.

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

H. HAYNES,

Manager.

### MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).

MACAO, CHINA.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND

TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUMER'S GAP, THE PRAIA, NEAR THE TRAIN TERMINUS TEL. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [4]







## VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOLS.

## THE THIRD "PRIZE DAY."

The youngsters attending the Victoria British School, which is situated at Caroline Hill Road, were in great place to-day; the occasion being the annual distribution of prizes. The little class-rooms, which were artistically decorated with evergreen and bright coloured bunting, and well filled with interested spectators, were the scene of a most interesting and profitable day. His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard arrived at 11.30 and was accompanied by Mr. A. J. Thompson, Secretary, and was received by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Inspector of Schools, and Mr. W. H. Williams, the headmaster.

Among those present were:—Dr. G. H. Bateson, M.P., Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Hickling, Mrs. W. H. Williams, Mrs. Blanch, Mrs. Hocking, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Wilks, Miss Tynan, Miss David, Miss Steele, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. and Miss Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. Silverstone, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, and others.

The proceedings opened with a little musical programme which was carefully prepared by the management of the school, and there is this much to be said that each scholar did justice to his or her part.

## THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

This year, the Headmaster, Mr. W. H. Williams, F.C.S., F.R.G.S., presented the following report:—

Attendance and Fees.—The school was open 177 times during the year, the low number being due to the fact that during the whole of February we were ordered to close for structural alterations; the temporary withdrawal of the young children, and the low attendances during the hottest summer months rendered it advisable to close during the whole of August and September, and to shorten the Christmas holidays in proportion. We have this arrangement will improve the average attendance for the year. The average attendances during 1907 (to the nearest unit) are:—

January 53; March 50; April 46; May 44; July 38; October 41; November 46; December 45.

The highest number on the rolls at any one time was 59, and 71 pupils were admitted during the year.

To come in line with other schools under the department we closed our school year on December the 31st.

The total expenditure under salary and other charges amounted to \$6,165, and the total amount received in fees \$1,167.50, the net loss for maintenance being \$5,000. The average attendance was 45, so that the net cost to the Government per child in average attendance per annum works out at \$111, a high figure compared with \$10.38, the maintenance cost for each scholar at Queen's College.

In my last report I impressed upon parents the desirability of leaving their boys for a longer period in our Upper School. I am glad to report that 11 boys remained in our 5th and 6th forms compared with 6 the previous year. Our Upper School provides for the education of older boys and the curriculum is adapted to prepare boys for a commercial or engineering career. Five of our old boys are now articled apprentices as engineers, three in England and two in H. M. Naval Yard in this Colony. Our fees are nominal and out of all proportion to the expense involved in carrying on this school, and it is reasonable to expect that English parents should avail themselves of the facilities offered so as to justify the increasing expenditure. Two of our boys, namely 13 years of age, just able to write and cipher and with a superficial knowledge of shorthand, left school to accept tempting offers of \$10 per month as clerks; I regret to say, in Government offices. One has since returned to school and the other has already changed his vocation. It is not in the best interests of a boy to turn him out of school prematurely, and I would impress upon parents the fact that in a day school of this kind it is only in the higher forms that a boy acquires the manners, conduct, and virtues, which, as well as learning, go to make him the man which his parents and teachers want him to be.

School Premises. Health.—The general health of the school has been most satisfactory. For three years we have had no cases of infectious diseases if we except the prevalence of malaria in this district in the summer of 1906. Since then, the Public Works Department have taken steps to remove the swamps in the vicinity of the school and to improve the drainage, so that fortunately we have had no ill effects during 1907.

The school has been comfortably full during the year and towards the end we had to requisition the loan of additional desks. We have been at a disadvantage in not having a suitable class room for our infants. We tried the experiment of partitioning the main room by means of a heavy curtain, but it was not a success.

In reply to several queries addressed to me by parents as to the location of the school and suggesting a position nearer the centre of the City, I take this opportunity of pointing out that we draw our pupils from an extensive area, and to the great majority, the school is advantageously situated, as only a very small minority come from the centre of the town and from Kowloon. The surroundings are particularly suitable for a school of this kind and it would be impossible to improve upon the present position.

School Examinations.—During the year I held monthly examinations of each class paying particular attention to mental arithmetic and geography, which were so weak in 1906. As terminal reports on each child's work in every subject were sent to parents at Easter, Midsummer and Christmas, I need only summarise class results for the year.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Fair in Class 1; Good in Class 2; Fair in Class 3; Very Good in Class 4.

Geography.—Improved in all classes. The practice of taking children out of doors to

observe for themselves has had good results, with less cramming of uninteresting geographical facts. The object lessons in Class 3 and 4 were well known.

Composition.—The shockingly bad grammar spoken and written by boys who were not even advanced enough to enter the Upper School, suggested the idea of introducing a graded system of composition, starting at low level and gradually increasing to the standard of the grammar and composition lessons we are giving special Bright-Snow Readers compiled by the best English authors, and in this way our younger pupils are encouraged to appreciate and imitate good models both in speaking and writing. At the examination in December, Class 4 wrote a very creditable composition and justified our experiment to remedy the cramped and stereotyped sentences which characterise the exercises of boys coming into the Upper School.

Drawing.—Freehand and ruler drawing is taken by boys and girls, and the boys are grouped in two stages for two extra lessons while the girls are sewing. The copies reproduced by Classes 3 and 4 were neat and interesting, the girls being the best.

Kindergarten.—In the Infants' and Classes 1 and 2, Kindergarten exercises have provided the little ones with profitable amusement; and Brush Work, in Classes 3 and 4, without producing any artists of promise, has done something to cultivate the aesthetic faculties, and it forms a healthy recreation when in the summer months young children show unmistakable signs of brain-fag.

The Infant Class, for want of closer personal supervision, did not make the progress that could have been wished. Though our numbers are comparatively small we are obliged to have six separate classes in the Lower School alone, and this sub-division of labour renders the task of the Staff more difficult than if the pupils were of about the same standard. Immediately I brought this to the notice of the Inspector of Schools the Government sanctioned the appointment of an additional assistant Mistress and Miss A. C. Rutter, a well qualified teacher, was engaged from the beginning of the New Year.

Singing.—Mr. Geo. Grimble was good enough to visit the School and to examine the singing. His report is given in the appendix.

## THE UPPER SCHOOL.

During 1907, boys only were admitted to the Upper School which has a class 5 and 6, this regulation being advised so as to allow the curriculum to specialise in favour of older boys 11 boys were present during the last term, their average age being 13½ years. The curriculum included English grammar and literature, mathematics (arithmetic, algebra and geometry), geometrical, freehand and model drawing, English history, geography, shorthand and hygiene.

At his last inspection, the Inspector of Schools, Mr. Irving, urged the substitution of Latin in place of English grammar for the Upper School and recommended a new scheme for teaching Latin as a modern and spoken language. After a reasonable trial I found this utterly impracticable; the formal rules and exceptions of even elementary Latin grammar took up much valuable time and gave no results of any value. Our boys do not stay long enough for useful education in the classics even if they had the inclination for it. By extending to the higher classes the study of English already referred to in the curriculum of the Lower School, we reverted to the formal study of English grammar as a necessary subject involving the critical study of English literature.

Instruction in Bible history from both the Old and New Testament is given during the first half hour of the morning. This subject, while optional and undenominational, is taken up by the pupils with great interest and I should be very sorry to hear from any parent that he would deny to young children that instruction which is a fundamental part of the history of Western knowledge and civilization.

Six boys were promoted from Class 4 of the Lower School to Class 5 in the Upper, in October, a step rendered necessary when it was decided to finish the year's work in December instead of in the March following as in previous years. This will give these boys 15 months in Class 5.

External Examinations.—For the first time in the history of the School we entered candidates for the Preliminary Oxford Local Examination in July. Four boys were presented and all were successful, three in the first division and one in the second. A pass in six subjects forms a minimum in this examination. Each of our candidates offered 9 subjects and the results worked out as follows:—

In English literature, composition and mathematics 75% passes. In arithmetic, religious knowledge (Old and New Testament), English history, geography, geometrical drawing, freehand and object drawing 100% passes. The successful boys were Geo. Stokes, Geo. Hoskins, B. Friend, and M. McNeil.

Two boys obtained Pitman's elementary certificate in shorthand.

Through the kindness of Mr. D. Templeton an annual award of the value of \$25 in the form of drawing instruments and books is given to the boy who stands highest in the school examinations in any 4 branches of mathematics, the standard to be at least equivalent to that of the Oxford Local Junior. This special prize was now granted for the second time to the boy who was second in arithmetic, first in algebra, geometry, geometrical drawing and elementary mechanics, viz.:—Melville Silverstone.

Parents have already received detailed reports of their boys' work in each subject, and two subjects only need now be referred to in which we have modified the usual syllabus.

Hygiene.—The majority of the boys having satisfactorily passed the Government examination in the advanced stage, at the end of 1906 gaining 80% of the maximum marks, a course of lessons in elementary physiology and First Aid to the Injured was substituted for 1907. With the assistance of Miss Rutter we are continuing this course and we shall send all our senior boys up for instruction and examination

under the auspices of St. John's Ambulance Association, very shortly. For boys particularly in a Cadet Corps I know of no better practical feature of schoolwork than that they should be able to afford ready, useful, and lifting aid when called for.

Geography.—In a commercial port like Hongkong and amongst boys who have been privileged to travel, the subject of geography appeals if we eliminate the cram which is so often required for examination purposes. By the use of a library of well illustrated text books, the use of the lantern illustrated lectures on the British Empire, boys have been able to study life and conditions in other parts of the world. In awakening attention to its importance and to methods of study we believe this will be the best equipment for boys who learn more geography after than before leaving school.

School Games.—School games have as usual been well patronised. We have had fixtures with all the Anglo-Chinese Schools in cricket and football. Being a school strictly for European children I think it desirable that our boys should be in touch with Chinese youths in matters of sport. In the Schools Football League we climbed from bottom place to four places higher. It was with much regret that for the season 1907-8 we had to withdraw from this league. The secession of the Anglo-Chinese District Schools, and the formation of a minor competition for a cup presented for them alone, appeared to our Committee to defeat the objects of an Inter-Schools' League and left us in the cold for want of suitable fixtures.

The boys have also taken up hockey with keenness, but in this we can find no opponents so we have had to be satisfied with inter-form games. No difficulty appears to exist in teaching our pupils to swim, for during the summer months they all bathe regularly. On Empire Day, May 24th, we held our first annual sports, the prizes for which were liberally contributed by parents and friends. We had no less than 15 events, and in each one we had large entries from boys and girls. While boys are naturally the keener in sport, the provision which is now being made for a new and larger playground by the removal of the large bamboo nursery below the school, should enable our girls to have a fairer share in our school games.

Cadet Corps.—The following is the report of the attendance of the Cadets at the Volunteer Camp 1907:—

10 Cadets (8 from the Victoria School) attended camp for the last 3 days. They were instructed in Infantry Drill and Semaphore Signalling, and although their time in camp was very short they made a marked improvement in drill and attained a very fair standard of efficiency in semaphore signalling.

As regards the latter, many could read and send at quite a rapid rate, but were not sufficiently careful to form their letters quite accurately.

There was no case of illness and their behaviour was perfectly satisfactory.

I hope that the school will be able to send double the number of Cadets to the next camp and that they will be able to attend for a period of not less than 6 days.

(Sd.) A. J. THOMPSON (Capt.),  
Staff Officer, H.K.V.C.

March 2nd, 1908.

In explanation of the short stay at Camp I should point out that the boys had only just returned to school after a long summer vacation, and I could not recommend any more holidays even for the Cadets.

I have to report that provision has been made in this year's estimates for the erection of a miniature Rifle Range and it only remains to decide upon a safe range, without having to go too far away from the school. Including recruits 18 boys now go on parade.

I have to acknowledge the conscientious teaching and good work done by the staff, and also to express my thanks to parents from whom I have always received courtesy and kindness and practical support in the form of subscriptions and prizes for our Sports Fund.

The Inspector of Schools, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, visited the school on the 16th and 17th Dec. and made a thorough inspection of each class, pointing out the weak points and making useful suggestions which the teachers are acting upon. The results of his inspection will be sent to parents after publication in his Annual Report to the Government.

Our Prize List is a small one. In the Lower School prizes are given to the best all-round boy and girl of each class, and for good attendance, and in the Upper School for marked progress in any particular subject—not of necessity every subject. Our prize fund is provided by the Government and is small but sufficient for present needs. I have not invited parents to increase that fund so as to enable us to give everyone a prize. The few that are given have been well merited.

Mr. Williams concluded his report by asking His Excellency to address a few remarks to the scholars.

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency said that during the past two months he had distributed prizes at many schools in the Colony. It was a very interesting task as it enabled him to get into touch with the masters and boys of each school. To-day he was addressing the only school for British children in Hongkong, besides the one at Kowloon—a school which was second to none in importance in the Colony, a school for the children of our own race and blood. He did not undervalue schools for infants, but a school there should be for boys of more advanced years; and he endorsed all the headmaster said in his report when he remarked that boys should remain a little longer at school. It was a great advantage to boys to remain at school as long as it was necessary, for then they could go out into the world fully equipped. They would be able to draw a better salary, and in later years they would look back with thanks to their parents for that equipment. His Excellency then addressed a few remarks to those parents who were present and urged them to take an

interest in the Technical College, formerly known as the Evening Continuation Classes. He advised them to see that their sons go to that college when their school was closed or during their holidays, where they would pick up special knowledge. To-day, he said, the Victoria British School celebrated its third anniversary. The school was opened on the 20th March, 1905, and during the first year the number on the roll was 51. Now it was 71, with an average attendance of 45. He would like to see that number increased, but he thought it was fairly good. With a touch of the descriptive, his Excellency remarked that the school had beautiful surroundings and was situated on a spot with as charming a sight as any in the Colony. He was glad to see that the boys were a success both at sports and at work and he congratulated them. He was glad to hear also that a few of the boys attended the Technical College, and that there was an improvement in the boys of the upper school. He was equally glad that the school had a cadet corps, which every school should have, and that they were to be provided with a miniature rifle range. He hoped to see next year more of the Victoria School boys at the volunteer camp. He saw a few there when he was inspecting the volunteers at St. George's last year. He noticed that they were being taught First Aid to the Injured, which was likely to make them useful persons, and when called upon they would be able to defend the British Empire. (Applause)

## THE PRIZE LIST.

His Excellency then presented the prizes to the successful scholars.

## Lower School.

Inf.—Dorothy Morris, Arthur Gibson.

1.—Ada Dickson, John Brett, Fred. Halton.

11.—Rosie Mitchell, Colin McDonald, E. Wilkinson.

111.—Edgar Davey, Jessie Rodger, Geo. Rodger.

1V.—Jessie McNeil, Jessie Stokes, E. Brett, John Rodger.

## Upper School.

V.—Top Boy.—Ivan Gibson, Marked Progress.—Geo. Baker, Geo. Hobbs. Composition.—Randolph Scott.

## VI.

Arithmetic..... \* Geo. Stokes.

General Knowledge..... \* Geo. Hoskins.

General Proficiency..... \* M. McNeil.

Mathematics..... \* M. Silverstone.

Headmaster's Prize to Dux of school..... M. McNeil.

\* Also obtained Oxf. Local Certificate.

## SINGING EXAMINATION.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908.

To the Head Master, Victoria School.

I beg to report on the examination I held yesterday in singing in your schoolroom. The children were examined by me in the following subjects:—

1. Voice Production.

2. Tonic Solfa. Modulator Exercises.

(a) The Chord.

(b) The Scale.

3. Songs in Unison from memory.

4. Hymns in Unison from memory.

I understand that the numbers were too small for subdivision into classes so that the infants and other classes have to be grouped. The various ages of the children examined ran, I was informed, from 5 up to 11.

1. Voice Production.—This was distinctly good and I was very pleased with the tone as a whole. Mrs. Morris and her assistants have done good work and deserve congratulations. I should like to suggest, however, that it would be a good thing to point out to the children that they should try to go in more for abdominal breathing. A few of the children, in fact, most of them, breathe too much from their shoulders, which is not good. The management of the breath is of the greatest importance in singing, as by it a good tone is formed. Mr. W. H. Cummings tells us that "the breath is the basis of a full rich tone in singing, and on the management of its vibrating column of air depends the charm and beauty of vocalisation." The children should be told to breathe from the bottom of their lungs.

2. Modulator Exercises.—The children in this instance sang the exercises from a Modulator on the blackboard with ease. They appeared to be able to read the 3rds, 5ths and octaves at sight without any difficulty. These intervals are as a rule easy to sing so I suggested that Mrs. Morris should pick out the more difficult ones of the 4th, 7th, 9th, etc. To my surprise and pleasure they sang these at sight with the same ease.

(3) Scales.—I have to also report most favourably on the singing of scales. At the same time I would suggest, if I am not exceeding my position, that the children do not, for the time being, exercise scales that run up too high in the octave; it only strains their little throats. Keep them at the lower register scales say from B. flat to E. natural. The little children will find that by paying more attention to the lower and middle notes, for the present, the upper register will come later.

3 and 4. Songs and Hymns.—From a list of 12 songs, and 10 Hymns, I selected the following:—"Spring Song," "Hearts of Oak," "Glory Song," and "Stand up, stand up for Jesus."

These were all well sung in unison from memory, and I was pleased with the power and time. Here again I would suggest that only those songs and hymns that do not go too often into the upper register be selected.

"Hearts of Oak" should be avoided. When singing this it was palpable that several of the children's voices were fatigued due only to straining at the higher notes.

General.—I have to report most favourably on the afternoon's examination. It was a distinct pleasure to me to see such pains had been taken over this branch of the little children's studies. The syllabus is a good one and should be continued when possible by other schools in the Colony. I take this opportunity of mentioning here, however, that I noticed that one or two of the little children have no music or should I say have no ear for music, and though they

## To-day's Advertisements.

## THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

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THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE"

Captain Macdougall, will leave for the above Ports, on or about TUESDAY, 31st April.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908. [3-9]

## MISSIONS TO MEN.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the City Hall, Chamber of Commerce Room, on FRIDAY next, 13th March, at 5.15 P.M.

His Excellency Sir Frederick LUGARD will take the chair.

Speeches will be delivered by Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and others.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908. [3-10]

1908-9.

SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received at the R. N. HOSPITAL, Hongkong, until 10 A.M. on the 21st March, 1908, from persons desirous of SUPPLYING BEEF, MUTTON, FOWL, BREAD, PURE COWS MILK, AERATED WATERS, ICE, and other provisions and necessaries, for the year ending 31st March, 1909.

Sealed Tenders in Duplicate will also be received for COAL (Akaiki and Yubari).

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. HOSPITAL.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

WM. TAIT,  
Deputy Inspector General.

R. N. Hospital,  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1908. [3-8]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 11th of March, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th of March, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd of March, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1908. [8]

may consider it hard lines I do not think they should be allowed to sing with the others. By all means let them stand in the class and listen, but do not sing. If there is any music in their little bodies it must come out later. At present they can only have a distracting effect on the two or three next to them.

(Signed) GEO. GRIMBLE.

"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

The scholars then presented four scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream," which play had formed part of their course in literature. The piece was very well staged, which showed that each performer was well acquainted with the subject. The headmaster (Mr. Williams) and his assistants deserve the highest praise for the success of the play. A resume of the play is appended:—

1st.—The meeting in Quince's House—the rude mechanics decision to stage a play before the "Duke and Duchess."

2nd.—The rehearsal in the wood in which the play comes to grief for Bottom is transformed into an ass.

3rd.—The re-meeting in Quince's House. Bottom absent—then Bottom re-enters a human being once more and bringing with him good news that one fly is preferred.

4th.—The play before the Duke. The lamentable comedy and most cruel death of Pyramus and Thisby.

The names of the scholars who took part are as under:—

Pyramus..... Geo. Hobbs

Quince..... F. Hobbs

Thisby..... M. Silverstone

Snoyt (Wall)..... G. Wittell

Sney (Lion)..... G. Baker

Moonshine..... J. Gibson

Geo. Stokes, scene manager.

A HONOLULU despatch, of 24th January, says:—

The Japanese steamship *Manchu Maru*, which sailed for Formosa on Monday, carried more than 300 tons sugar mill machinery for that island, which is now developing as a sugar-producing country, under Japanese control and direction. The machinery, that shipped will go into the equipment of two separate sugar mills, one of them as large as the new mill at Walluku plantation on the island of Maui in this group, and the other as large as the mill at Oahu plantation or the new mill at Waialeale plantation, on this island. The contract for these two mills complete, including buildings and all appliances, was taken by the local firm works about a year ago. Part of the machinery has been constructed here, and the remainder, as well as building material and electrical and other appliances, was built or bought in New York and Germany, and shipped direct from those places. The whole will be set up and installed by James Scott for many years, a plantation manager in Hawaii, and lately manager of Kila plantation.

## Intimations.



## THE

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Hongkong, 27th February 1908

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

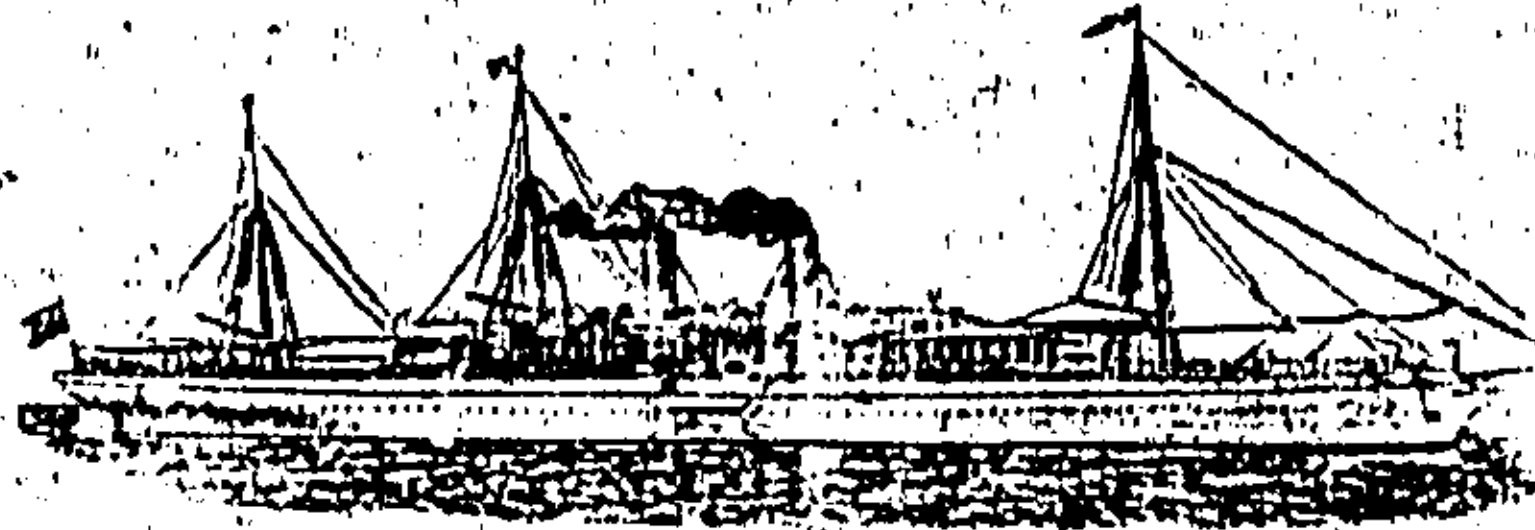
## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m.		



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**PROPOSED SAILINGS.** (Subject to Alteration.)

M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Mar. 12th	Mar. 30th
"LENNOX"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25th	April 13th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, April 9th	April 27th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,161	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd	May 10th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 25th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 20th	June 18th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.  
 "EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., "MONTEAGLE,"  
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THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New "Empress" Steamships, 14,000 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 25 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York 27-30. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence 40. Via New York 42. First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

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SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to: W. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Hongkong, 18th February, 1908.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LOOYANGSANG	FRIDAY, 13th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	FRIDAY, 13th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YUEVSANG	FRIDAY, 23th Mar. 4 P.M.

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Hongkong, 11th March, 1908.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

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CHEFOO	"KALGAN"	12th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGCHOW"	12th " "
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	14th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"TIANAN"	14th " 5 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KWELIANG"	14th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"HUPEH"	15th " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	17th " 4 P.M.
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Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
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RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SUNDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.

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Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

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Steamship	To sail
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Sverdrup	6,232	Shotton	9th Apr.
Kumerik	6,232	Cowley	2nd May
Shastum	9,666	E. V. Roberts	26th Mar.

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A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

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"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.  
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Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.  
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YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
and  
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

JAPANESE PRESS ON CHINA  
AFFAIRS.H.E. YUAN SHIH-KAI.  
REPORTED RESIGNATION.

While it is true that Japan should do nothing to deserve criticism from England and America in regard to her conduct in Manchuria, the *Kokumin* views the suspicious feeling, if there be any, in the Englishmen and Americans over Japan's superior advantages in Manchuria as owing to a short-sighted understanding of their own interests. So far Japan has not made much advance in her railway and other enterprises across the sea, but even at the present stage of activity, it is an undeniable fact that since leaving by Japan of the Liaotung Peninsula and since the railway and mining were started by her the importation of English and American goods has been steadily increasing. It is only by successful advancement of Japanese undertakings in Manchuria that the principles of the open door and equal opportunity can be actualized, if England and America then be as warm as they were in support of those principles, they should help advancing Japanese interests and reap the fruits of labour together with her. Not that the paper is satisfied with the present state of Japanese interests in Manchuria. Her intention of developing South Manchuria into the world's highway, the high to encounter rivalry of the Russian line and is threatened with fresh rivalry from a Chinese line. Agriculture and forestry are yet untouched. The colliery holds out a prospect of slow growth. Commerce and industry must be left to international competition. It falls to two friends like England and America to give the Japanese their sympathetic encouragement. Meanwhile, the paper cautions Japanese officials, civil and military, against abuses of their official importance by misguiding loyalty to their country's interests, while the foreign merchants, on the other hand, are asked to refrain from misleading their nationals and governments by giving them misconception on the conduct of individual Japanese.

AMERICO-JAPANESE RELATIONS IN  
MANCHURIA.

Although the voice of complaint against the Japanese monopoly of trade interests in South Manchuria has often been heard, the *Nichi Nichi* is no more aware of concrete facts substantiating such complaints than it can now believe that Washington Government is taking the matter in as serious a manner as to be exchanging informal notes on the subject with other Powers. The very absence of material facts discredits both rumours. Had there existed any solid evidence of the exclusive purpose of Japan the paper can not believe that America would be exchanging views with other Powers before dealing directly with Japan on the matter. The paper attaches, on the contrary, greater credence to the report that America would give moral support to England, Germany and other Powers in case their interests be violated by Japan's monopolistic policy. But that contingency it believes is only possible on the condition that the Japanese exclusiveness is an established fact. So long therefore as Japan adheres to the principles of the open-door and equal opportunity in Manchuria, and refrains from any act positively injurious to the interests of England, Germany and other Powers the paper would not expect any such protest from them with the moral backing of America. The current complaints are as a matter of fact traceable either to gross misunderstanding or jealousy.

## THE HSIANTUNG-FAKUMEN RAILWAY.

While the *Nichi Nichi* hopes and believes that the Government is exhausting all means within its reach in convincing the Chinese authorities of the unjustifiability of the proposed construction of a rival line to the South Manchurian Railway, the paper cannot rest assured that the effects of the representations made by Japan will not be finally reaped until the Chinese Government itself shows a conviction of the justice of the Japanese claims against violation of its interests which have been secured by preferential rights, and gives bona fide assurance of its giving up the scheme. It is not enough that the British Government does not insist upon the rights of an English syndicate concerned with the case. So long as the Chinese Government remains as obdurate in its purpose as at present, it would resort to any other means and ways for realizing an object which can but end in loss of amity between the two nations concerned.

The *Jiji* regrets that the obstinate attitude of China is receiving great encouragement from the opinion of the foreigners who have personal interest involved in the success of the rival line, which denounces the Japanese objection as unjust and as signalling its desires of monopolizing organs of transportation in South Manchuria in contradiction to the principles of open door and equal opportunity that it had formerly upheld. While such an opinion would prove strong encouragement to the Chinese Government, it can not fail at the same time to be injurious to the general welfare and international amity, even between the two allied nations. Far from desiring exclusive ownership of transportation organs in South Manchuria, Japan aims simply by the present project at maintaining the right obtained by contract and to protect the interest of the South Manchuria based on that right. The eliciting by Japan of a declaration from China, at the time of making of the treaty on Manchurian affairs in 1904, that the latter will not attempt construction of a main or branch line in the vicinity of the South Manchuria that would be parallel with it, is not a solitary case in the history of treaty-making with China. The English company obtained the pledge from the Chinese Foreign Office in connection with the Chifeng-Kwangchow railway in the effect that the rights secured by the contract shall not be transferable to other nations or nationals than the English or Chinese, nor shall the Chinese Government confer the same rights on other nations, nor shall it contract other railways to the injury of the said line. The paper views these terms not only exhaustive in guarding the English interest but formulated with a greater foresight in refraining from limiting rival lines to parallel ones as in the Chinese-Japanese contract. It is on the strength of such an example that the paper feels confident the interested Englishmen would show a no less fair attitude and intelligence than their own Government toward the matter of the proper guarding by Japan of its interests.

I mentioned recently that certain censors had poached H.E. Yuan Shih-kai in connection with the Che-kiang railway loan and the West River question, but the materials had been shelved. Now I learn that H.E. Yuan has sent in his resignation as President of the Waiwupu, recommending T. T. Tang Shao-yi, Liang Tzu-yen, Wu Tieg-fang, Lu Hai-huan and Yuan Shih-kai as officers to replace him. A special meeting of the Council was held in the presence of the Majesties on the 28th ultimo, which a telegram was sent to Tang Shao-yi at Mukden advising him to return to Peking for special Imperial audience. Presumably this means that there is a possibility of his succeeding H.E. Yuan at the Waiwupu. Governor Tang may be expected in Peking about March 10. Meantime H.E. Yang Shih-chi, brother of Viceroy Yang Shih-shiang of Chihli and Imperial Travelling Commissioner, who returned to China last winter from Singapore, has been ordered to come up here as soon as possible from Shanghai. It is reported that he will take the place of Tang Shao-yi as Governor of Fengtien.

In view of his experience in foreign affairs and knowledge of the English language, H.E. Tang Shao-yi should be capable of performing the duties in the Waiwupu in the same way as his predecessor.

It is stated that after his retirement from the Waiwupu, H.E. Yuan will remain on the Grand Council, and it is also said that he will probably succeed the Grand Secretary of State, Sun Chia-lai, as Chinese President of the Chih-chenyuan or Imperial Assembly, China's future Parliament.

Regarding the four other officials, whom H.E. Yuan recommends as his possible successors in the Waiwupu, Liang Tzu-yen is now Acting Junior Vice-President of the same Ministry; Wu Tieg-fang, re-appointed Chinese Minister to the U. S. A.; Mexico, Peru and Cuba last year, is now in Washington; Lu Hai-huan was recently relieved of his appointment in the Shuiwuchu and appointed Director-General of the proposed Tientsin-Pukou trunk line; while the last one Yuan Shih-hsun, was formerly Customs Total of Shanghai and only recently promoted as the Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of the Interior. Among the five officials, the first three can speak and write the English language fluently and were fellow-colleagues at Yale; while the last two only obtained their experience in foreign affairs through their former intercourse with foreigners. Since his appointment as substantial member of the Chinchichu, Prince Chun (brother of the Emperor) has been playing an important part in the administration of the Chinese Empire. It is believed that this young and energetic Prince will become the leader of the Grand Council after the retirement of Prince Ching. Since his last severe impeachment by the reinstated censor, Chao Chi-lin and the subsequent retirement of his son, Prince Tsai Chien, from the Presidency of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture last year, Prince Ching, the old dictator of China, has been feeling much depressed and more than once personally asked the Emperor Dowager for permission to retire into private life. Certainly there will be some important official changes in Peking soon.—N. C. D. News

## WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st March.

## CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.	1907.	1908.
Tyiam... 21' 8" below	30' 9" below	overflow
Tyiamlye... 24' 10" below	23' 7" below	overflow
Tyiam wash... overflow	overflow	overflow
Tyiam 16' intermediate	0' 3" below	overflow
Pokfulum (3' 6" below)	18' 0" below	overflow
Wong-nai-chung (3' 6" below)	28' 12" below	overflow

## STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Tyiam	225,510,000	174,800,000
Tyiam Byewash	730,000	1,735,000
Tyiam Intermediate		194,170,000
Pokfulum	5,440,000	28,200,000
Wong-nai-chung	1,844,000	4,568,000

Total... 233,524,000 401,070,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of February.

	1907.	1908.
Consumption... 102,781,000	122,150,000 gallons	
Estimated population	236,100	266,310

Consumption per head per day... 15.5 20.4 gallons

Intermittent supply by Rider mains except from 4th to 14th during February, 1907.

Constant supply in all districts during February, 1908.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

## KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir...	26' 8" below	overflow

## STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir...	135,650,000 gallons	

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of February—

	1907.	1908.
Consumption... 13,529,000	20,815,000 gallons	
Estimated population	28,450	81,700

Consumption per head per day... 15.8 25.8 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,  
Water Analyst.



**To Let.**

ORIUM IN SHANGHAI.

## Intimations.

## Consignees.

## Auction.

**WM. POWELL,**  
**LTD.,**  
*Des Voeux Road,*  
*and*  
*28, Queen's Road,*  
**HONGKONG.**

discovery of many of the discoveries of our day, about which so little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine which is introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of

set-back will have been given to the abolition of opium-smoking in China at large. But the closing of the "dens" in Shanghai may well form the subject of congratulatory speeches and anti-opium dinners in England, and wh

Samples on application. Com  
ports orders carefully executed.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1908. (5

A change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than T. N. C. M. T. S. (1021) per Single Copy.

**TOILET REQUISITES  
FOR SALE  
12, D'AGUILAR STREET**



## Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

THE GREAT  
POPULARITY

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E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS  
Consistent Excellence

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Quality.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY

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GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1908.

THE SELECT GOVERNMENT  
ACADEMY AT THE  
BAST END.

An astonishing revelation of the manner in which the hard-earned money of the taxpayers is practically thrown away for the benefit of the few was given in the report of the headmaster of Victoria British School at the prize distribution to-day. Let us say at once that we entirely believe in the principle that the Government is bound to provide the rising generation of the Colony with a sound and adequate elementary education in order to fit its future citizens for the business of life. That does not mean, however, that the Government should supplement that education with a secondary course of study at the expense of the ratepayers, or that the elementary education should be furnished by an unnecessary charge on the rates. Nor does it mean that the Government should erect barriers of distinction between the various communities in Hongkong. There is something absolutely repugnant to the ordinary mind in the fact that the Government without the slightest shame should countenance the separation of the wheat from the chaff, so to say, or in other words elevate the accident of birth into a creed. But in the case of such an institution as the Victoria British School that is exactly what is done, for no pupils are received there unless they bear the hall-mark of "European"—that fine old fetch of caste which so frequently shelters incompetence in high places, and from the outset hampers the struggling youth because he happens to have been born in Hongkong instead of ten thousand miles away, and is a sprig raised in the soil of the Colony, likely to remain and contribute towards its salvation and prosperity for the whole period of his life. If the Government consider it fitting to provide a school exclusively for British-born children, why do they ignore the claims of Indian-born children, and those hailing from other dependencies and Colonies, to say nothing of the other communities in the Colony who are British subjects with as much title to special solicitude as the purely British-born? This Victoria British School stands in a remote district of the city, and is solely devoted to the needs of a few pupils, averaging in number anything between 55 and 41 per month, at a cost to the rest of the Colony which is not

merely excessive but absolutely preposterous. If it is believed necessary that the Government should act as guardians of the tenderly nurtured offspring of the elite of Eastern Wanchai, a doctrine with which we totally and utterly disagree—then what about the others, the native children using the word in the abstract sense? Have they no special right to be considered by the educational authorities? Must they be compelled to tramp miles every day if they desire to obtain a modern elementary education, suitable to the station to which it has pleased the Lord to call them? While the children of the *Bon Ton* are provided with a school at their very door and out of the public purse, there may be representative of the ratepayers at the Legislative Council board, but we fail to recollect any attempt on his part to have this anomalous state of affairs adjusted. If the distinguished and exclusive actions of Wanchai's "great" had to pay the entire cost of their schooling at this rigidly-guarded institution, nothing could be said. The general public might look on with silent disapproval at the action of the Government in giving its imprimatur to the idea that no good thing can come out of Nazareth, that the native-born is as dirt beside the British-born infant, who has come to Hongkong because his father had seen an opportunity of compiling a competency in this far-away outpost of the Empire, but the general public would have but little right to animadvert on the question of the cost involved. When, however, we find that this highly select establishment costs the Government the sum of \$5,000 per annum or \$111 per child in average attendance, all of which comes directly out of the public funds, can it be denied that the ratepayers have a clear and distinct right to protest? It may be said that the scholars have to pay fees, but what is \$1,167.50 out of the total expenditure of \$6,165, more especially when that money is directed to the cultivation of class distinctions in one of the most cosmopolitan Colonies under the British Crown? The principle that what is good for one child of British parentage is not good enough for that of another hailing from the homeland is vicious enough in itself, when supported by the Government, but why should the native-born ratepayer be penalised for his neglect to have his offspring born on the sacred shores of the British Isles? That is the point we desire to emphasise with all the force at our command. Then, again, see how a considerate educational authority panders to the delicate constitution of this extremely exclusive section of the community. The school was closed during the whole month of February last year for structural alterations: August and September were two full months of holiday, and there were besides all the other holidays which delight the heart of budding youth. The school was open only 177 times during the year, less than six months in fact, yet a benevolent Government views with apparent complacency the fact that \$5,000 is annually fished from the pocket of the ratepayers for the benefit of some two score pupils of high degree. The thing is a travesty of fair play and equity. Is it not the boast of the Government that all the subjects of the British Crown are treated alike? If so the arrangement which excludes all but British-born scholars from Victoria British School is anomalous and indefensible. It is a direct slight on those who form the majority of the Colony's population. As it is, the fees payable are a hard burden on the ardent ratepayer who seeks to equip his children with an education which will lift them to a higher plane than he himself occupies. Then why should that burden be unnecessarily increased by a matter of \$5,000—the sum is actually \$4,997.50—simply because a few individuals are regarded, apparently, as of more importance to the welfare of the Colony than the rest of their fellows? If the children of the remainder of the people in Wanchai can walk to Queen's College, or wherever they fancy they can obtain a suitable elementary education, then the British-born can do the same and save the taxpayers the sum of \$5,000 per annum. But this question of the allocation of large amounts from the public treasury towards the establishment of a select academy is on a par with half a hundred other measures adopted by the Government. It is a case of the "under-dog" over again. And what about the Kowloon British School? How does the proportion of the money spent by the Government towards the education of the officially-elect to the fees paid compare with Victoria British School? We understand that pupils actually come from Kowloon to Causeway Bay every day to attend the Victoria British School. That should dispose of the suggestion that children cannot be trusted by themselves to travel through the crowded city, but it certainly does not speak well for Kowloon, unless, maybe, it occurs that the school on the peninsula is overcrowded. The Governor in his speech to-day dwelt on the advantages offered by the Hongkong Technical Institute, which is another name for the evening classes at Queen's College. While we entirely believe in the value of that institution, we can only submit that if youths of 14 or thereabouts are allowed to attend the night school in search

of knowledge then children of a less tender age—even if they are British-born—might well be considered fit to attend the day classes at that seat of learning. We do not ask what all this money, amounting to \$6,165, was spent on, believing thoroughly that good and solid reasons would be forthcoming in answer to the question. But it is this \$5,000 coming directly out of the ratepayers' pockets that sticks in the gizzard and makes us wonder whether the Colony will get anything like an adequate or reasonable or any return for its money. That the Government should voluntarily pay over £111 per annum for every pupil who puts in six months or less at the Victoria British School is, as we said before, preposterous, particularly when we remember that it is done at the expense of the very people whose right of equal consideration and participation in the educational and other advantages offered by the Government of the Colony is calmly ignored. It certainly does not speak well for that magnanimity and fairness which should be the distinguishing characteristics of the Government of every British Colony and of the Government of Hongkong in particular.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE fourth monthly cross country run will take place on Sunday next starting at 3.30 from the Golf Club, Happy Valley, and running up to the Tunnel outlet, Bowen Road, thence to the 600 yard range at Tai Hing down to Tai Hing Village and then to the finish at the Royal Yacht Club. Competitors will choose their own course between the points mentioned.

A CHINESE woman, who attempted to commit suicide at Yau-ma-tei about a month ago, by cutting her throat with a knife, was called upon to give an explanation at the Police Court, to-day. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that she attempted to take her life because she had had a quarrel with her husband. The magistrate (Mr. Gompertz) bound her over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for a year.

A MAN named Ezekiel was arrested by the police yesterday on a charge of stealing \$1,100 from a shopkeeper residing at 17, Queen's Street on the 26th February. Accused, it is alleged, called at the shop to purchase some leather. When the shopkeeper turned his back to procure the stuff, the report says, stretched across the counter and from the safe removed a roll of eleven \$100 bills. He was not seen until yesterday, when he was arrested. The accused was charged at the Police Court, to-day, and remanded.

AT the Supreme Court, this morning, the Union Trading Company brought an action against the On Lok Company, agents for the Connaught Aerated Water Company, to recover \$78.88 for goods sold and delivered. The claim was for aerated water bottles supplied to the defendants. This the defendants admitted, but they maintained that plaintiffs had not adhered to the contract, as the Chinese characters on the bottles were upside down. A verdict for the defendants was entered. Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the defendants.

THE Shanghai Mercury says:—It is with regret that we have to state that Mr. J. A. Ballard, head of the firm of Messrs Ballard and Hunter, is seriously ill from an attack of diabetes. On the morning of Saturday, 22nd February, when about to start to his office, and whilst at the top of the stairs, he had an attack of coma and fell from the top to the bottom of the stair. He was taken up to his room and his medical attendant sent for, who ordered him to the Nursing Home, where he has been ever since in a semi-unconscious state. Mrs. Ballard having been telegraphed for, left London on the 27th Feb. on her way out to China via Siberia and is expected to arrive here about the 25th inst. Mr. A. O. Hunter will shortly leave London for China.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Nam Pak Hong Guild	\$100
Brown Jones & Co.	25
Li Lau Shi (a Patient)	20
Tate, Sons & Co.	15
Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown	10
F. N. Almeida e Castro	10
L. F. Cooke	10
Robinson Piano Co.	10
Noronha & Co.	10
The Pharmacy	10
Laffonts Knox	10
G. C. Moxon	10
A. C. Gordon	10
Percy Smith & Seth	10
P. F. Talbot	10
Wong Po Chuan	10
A. Rodger	10
A. Shaw	10
G. Fenwick & Co.	10
A. G. Romano	10
G. J. B. Sayer	10
Cruz Banto & Co.	10
Phirozsha B. Petit & Co.	10
Patell & Co.	10
R. Marten	10
G. L. Tomlin	5
Sorabjee D. Seina	5

## FOOTBALL.

3RD ROUND HONGKONG SHIELD COMPETITION.

Next Saturday the Hongkong Football Club will play their third round in the above competition against the G. Co. Middlesex Regt. The team selected to represent the Club is as follows:—Goal: F. H. Kow; Backs: E. F. Agnew and E. Humphreys; Halves: J. J. Wilson, J. Hall and A. Gregory; Forwards: W. H. Williams, J. Hall, G. W. Weston, G. Eger, R. E. Turner and J. Mead. Referee: Lieut. Mullins, R. N.

## THE "TATSU MARU."

## CANTON VICEROY'S WARNINGS.

DEPARTURE OF WITNESSES FOR PEKING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 10th March, 1908.

The interest in the *Tatsu Maru* case is so very general that all the vernacular journals are exhibiting unwonted energy in reporting news concerning the case, while at the same time the editorial columns of the Chinese press have been largely filled almost daily with comments touching the international aspect of the affair. By order of H.E. the Viceroy, yesterday, the magistrates of the districts of Nam-hoi and Panyu sent for the editors of the different native newspapers to their yamen and warned them not to report too criticisingly in their columns concerning the question at issue, as it is one of great importance and no extraneous matter should be introduced in its discussion. H.E. has also warned the officials of the various departments in connection with the Canton branch of the Imperial Telegraph Administration not to make known any telegraphic messages affecting the case, that are being frequently transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking and to the Central Government, and vice versa.

Yesterday afternoon, Captain N. King-wing of the Chinese gunboat *Po Pih*, and Weyuan Wong and others who were connected with the arrest of the Japanese steamer, left here to proceed to Peking to attend an inquiry to be held by the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to produce evidence justifying the arrest.

## REPORTED SALE.

In reference to the report from Canton that the *Tatsu Maru* and cargo would be sold next week, a representative of this paper had a conversation with the manager of Messrs. Ataka & Co., agents in Hongkong for the owners of the steamer, to-day. His firm had had no formal notice either from the Customs or the Provincial authorities at Canton of any intention to put the steamer and cargo up for sale next week as rumoured. In the opinion of Messrs. Ataka & Co., they did not think such a decision had been arrived at. Had that been the case, the owners or the Japanese Consul at Canton would have had official intimation of the fact. The firm are informed that their Consular representative in Canton was in receipt, yesterday, from the Japanese Foreign Minister at Tokio, of a long telegraphic despatch to which Mr. Uyeno has replied. The contents of the official messages are, at the present stage of the negotiations, of a strictly confidential character and are not therefore available for publication.

## PRETEXTS FOR WAR.

In a leading article under the above caption, the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the relations between China and Japan. It now has rather a sinister appearance. There is the Chien-tao question, in itself a matter of serious difference; there are several others connected with the situation in Manchuria, and covering matters as wide as the building of railways, the exploitation of mines, and the opening of customs stations. Lastly there is the *Tatsu Maru* affair. Either of these might be made a pretext for war if Japan were so inclined. Either might be so clumsily handled by the Chinese officials as to give that pretext in no doubtful form. In connection with the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the gun-carrying ship, it cannot be forgotten that it was the hauling down of the British flag on the *Archa Agnew* which was the ostensible cause of the so-called Arrow war. Everybody now knows, and the well-informed knew then, that the *Arrow* case was but the last straw. It provided a plausible reason for a forcible settlement of many outstanding questions. Now experience should have taught China the grave error of allowing questions to pile up one on the other, Peking on Ossa, until patience becomes exhausted and the outbreak comes over some trivial matter which two sensible men could satisfactorily settle in an hour or two.

We hope that China will carefully avoid giving Japan any pretext for action other than diplomatic. How the *Tatsu Maru* question is handled will be an excellent test as to the attitude of the two states. A vast deal has been said already respecting it, but so far we have not heard of any independent examination of its rights and wrongs. It is asserted on one side that the vessel was in Chinese waters when she was seized, but this is denied on the other. What is apparently admitted is that she was carrying arms. Now it seems to reasonable men that the detention of these arms could be justified beyond any reasonable doubt. If it can be proved that they were consigned to some responsible firm in the ordinary course of legal business, then China must pay damages. If they were not so sent, then Japan has nothing to say in the matter, and if she takes advantage of the occasion to bully, she will condemn herself in the face of the whole world. What is wanted, therefore, is an independent examination into the facts. If China demands this, and Japan refuses, by that refusal she will put herself in the wrong. For any technical error in the pulling down of the flag an ample apology should at once be forthcoming from China. A very few hours' investigation by competent men would settle the matter of right and wrong, and then if China is wrong she would be mulcted in damages, and if Japan, the ship and its cargo would be returned and should be confiscated. Prejudgment of the case on insufficient data is to be deprecated. All that is wanted is a common sense treatment of the question without bias, without prejudice, and certainly without anything in the nature of a threat. At the moment it looks as if faulty handling were likely to bring about a rupture, in which case the world would be the loser.

## THE PERJURY TRIAL.

## INTERESTING POINTS RAISED.

Several interesting points were raised by Mr. G. E. Morrell at the Magistrate's Court, this afternoon, during the hearing of one of the perjury charges against Mr. Morrell, who appeared for the accused, caused a stir by asking for the discharge of the man on the ground that the document under which he was alleged to have committed the perjury was not taken before a sworn interpreter, but before a translator, and that the document did not show that the oath was properly administered.

These points were raised when Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, asked that the Court interpreter be recalled. Mr. Morrell objected to any such procedure. He objected to the case proceeding, too, because, he said, he did not know what his client was charged with—whether he was charged under the common law, or under the statute—and therefore he could not plead.

Mr. Bowley stated that the accused had already pleaded. The charge was clear enough. Mr. Morrell—It is not. The charge is vague. The Court thought so too. Mr. Bowley denied that the charge was vague.

Mr. Morrell—It is definite in itself, but it does not show what my client is charged with. I want to know what I am to defend.

Mr. Bowley proceeded to argue that the charge explained everything.

Mr. Morrell—I have a copy of the charge, which was taken from the charge sheet.

Mr. Bowley—I did not frame that charge on the charge sheet.

Mr. Morrell—What I want to know is whether my client is charged under the common law or under the statute. The charge does not come under the common law, and if it comes under the statute then it does not apply to this Colony. Therefore there is an offence, and the defendant should be discharged.

The Court—I will not do that.

Mr. Morrell stated that the charge against his client did not disclose any offence. He wanted to know under what section the man was charged.

Mr. Bowley—You will hear in the evidence. Mr. Morrell—Evidence is not a charge. I am entitled to know.

The Court—I will reserve this point, and proceed with the case.

Mr. Morrell—If my friend refuses to specify the charge I cannot go on.

Mr. Bowley—These points are for the judge to decide.

The Court—It is not. I am not going blindfolded into any matter. These points must be settled here.

Mr. Bowley—I will show that there is a prima facie case against the defendant.

Mr. Morrell—Yes, or some other punishable offence. He then proceeded at some length to argue on the main document, saying that it did not show that it was properly sworn to, and that accused did not understand what was being said to him at the time he signed that document. "A man can be able to translate in French or in German," he concluded, "but it does not show that he is able to interpret." This was exactly the point. The man who translated the document was the Court interpreter, not the translator.

After further argument, the points were reserved, and the case continued.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## DEAR RICE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th March.

Owing to the high price of rice the authorities are devising means to raise funds in order to effect the disposal of rice at cheap prices to the general public. As was done last year by importing the rice direct from Annam. Yesterday the Kwang-chow Prefect Chan, together with the two magistrates of Namhoi and Panyu, called at the Canton Chinese General Chamber of Commerce where they were engaged in consultation with the representatives of that body and the leading members of the gentry and merchants for some time over the question. A sum of nearly \$100,000 has been got ready for the purpose and a committee was appointed in the presence of the above officials to carry out the relief measures which will commence on the 2nd day of the 3rd moon. Four methods of large dimensions at different points in the city will again be erected as was the case last year. It is to be hoped that this beneficial action to relieve the people from famine will be carried out with success.

## A COMMERCIAL TOUR.

Taotai Wong Shu-ping, formerly vice-president of the Canton-Hankow Company, will leave shortly for Hongkong en route for the Straits Settlements to investigate the condition of commerce there.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Three wireless telegraph stations have been installed around Canton, viz., one in the city itself, one at Whampoa, and one at the Boca Tigris. An installation has been fitted up on board the Chinese Government gunboat *Lung Shing*. Four more will be fitted in each of the four light-draught launches that are now in course of construction in Hongkong for the West River patrol service.

## APPOINTMENT.

Taotai Wong Ping-pit has been appointed assistant director of the Canton Police Department in lieu of Taotai Yao Shao-shu, who is transferred to Kwangsi. Mr. Wong took over charge yesterday.

## COLD WEATHER.

The weather has been very cold here during the past few days, the thermometer having come down to 44 degrees. Some charitable people in the city have distributed cotton clothing and rice to the numerous street beggars.

## Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

## Germany.

London, 9th March.

The Court of Honour at Potsdam has sentenced Count Hohenaur, mentioned in the Moltke case, to removal from the list of officers and to the loss of all his decorations. The Kaiser has confirmed the sentence.

## The Congo Treaty.

The text of the amended Congo treaty has evoked strong dissatisfaction in Belgium owing to the onerousness of the obligations imposed on Belgium.

## C-Illy Disaster in England.

Five hundred men are working on the rescue of entombed miners in the Hamstead colliery at Birmingham.

Fire is raging in the mine.

The King has wired from Biarritz, saying that he is deeply concerned, and asks for full reports of the disaster.

## The Port Arthur Court-Martial.

The sentence on General Stoessel has been commuted to 10 years' imprisonment in a fortress.

## The Seizure of the "Tatsu Maru."

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article, strongly supports Japan in the *Tatsu Maru* question, and says that the Japanese are no longer receiving fair play.

The article strongly condemns what it describes as crabbing Japan's on-going, especially among English-speaking peoples who encourage Mandarin arrogance. It declares that Japan is perfectly entitled to secure advantages in trade, proportionate to her sacrifices; all nations have done the same.

## FOR JACK ASHORE.

## THE SAILORMAN'S MISSION AT WANCHAI.

For more than sixteen years, with varying fortunes, the Mission has striven to maintain an Institute in the city of Victoria. Beginning with the Seamen's "Star of Comfort" House, in the days when the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith was chaplain, it sought to meet in a modest way the needs of the sailor ashore—to provide him with companionship, recreation, decent meals and, as far as its limited accommodation would allow, with a bed when ashore for the night at a reasonable cost. All this was done in hired premises owing to the difficulty of raising the necessary means to build a permanent Institute. After some twelve years, during which it did very good work, the steadily increasing pressure of high rents compelled the committee to look for a new place. At the same time it was decided to make an attempt to raise a building fund, and mainly among friends at home. The late Bishop Hoare and the chaplain raised some ten thousand five hundred dollars; to this was added a further sum of three thousand four hundred dollars which had been previously raised by the Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, making in all nearly fourteen thousand dollars. About three years ago it was decided that it would be advisable to rent some Chinese houses at Wanchai, to spend a part of the money thus raised in altering and furnishing them for the purposes of an Institute, and to devote the interest on the balance towards the payment of the rent, until a suitable site could be found for building.

This arrangement has worked well, and in spite of the unsuitable situation and the unfitness of the building the Institute in its new home has done good work. But by its very nature it is only a temporary expedient, and now that suitable sites are in the market it is felt that every effort should be made to secure one. For this the purpose of making this appeal, the Governor has kindly consented to preside at a public meeting to be held in the City Hall on Friday afternoon at 5.15. Many of the leading members of the community are interesting themselves in the matter. Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, Sir Paul Chater and Bishop Pender are to be active sympathisers with the project, and it is hoped that as a result of the meeting the endeavour to replace the present rented premises by a permanent building of a suitable nature will gain a substantial impetus.

Contributed.

## INDIAN BOGEY CONCERNING HONGKONG.

It is said that there are the makings of quite a pretty little riot over the sending of an Indian regiment to Hongkong, remarks the *Asian*, in consequence of the said regiment having been declared by its own doctor as medically unfit for service in that by no means healthy station.

When the orders came out for this regiment to go, the percentage of men on the sick list was very high indeed, and the regiment was consequently considerably below its proper strength. It was voted and pronounced medically unfit; but then for some reason not appearing on the surface this medical verdict was over-ruled by a second squad of doctors, and eventually the regiment went away to the muggy Eastern station, 80 strong! It was enabled to go at its strength because it took all its invalids with it; but as a matter of fact it is said that it is probably only able to turn out 300 N.C.O.s and men strong, upon parade. Hongkong for the next four or five months is not only the place for a very great deal of particularly robust health and it is more than probable that this corps will be invalided back to India from whence it ought never to have come, well before the present year is out.







## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	123,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,500,000 \$15,000,000	\$2,400,387	Final of £2 on old and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07 .....	5 1/2 %	\$50; sales London £75.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited .....	10,025	£7	£6	£12,735 \$300,000	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$51
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	£250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$10,058 \$10,919 \$12,137 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,942	none	\$20 for 1906 .....	8 1/2 %	\$240
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	\$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$45,407 \$125,137 \$17,628 \$85,000	Tls. 204,474	Final of 7/6 per share making in all 15/- for 1906=Tls. 2.65 .....	6 %	Tls. 34 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	12,400	£250	\$100	\$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$45,407 \$125,137 \$17,628 \$85,000	1,460,490	Final of \$22 making \$42 for 1905 and Interim of \$3 for 1906 .....	5 %	\$850
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	£100	£40	\$150,000 \$1,088 \$1,088	\$394,520	\$17 for year ending 31.12. 5 .....	...	\$150 \$140 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$145,007 \$13,312	\$74,432	\$2 and bonus \$2 for 1906 .....	9 %	\$89 ex div.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	£250	\$50	\$1,333,941	\$428,017	\$27 for 1906 .....	8 1/2 %	\$305 ex div.
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	30,000	\$25	\$24	\$7,000 \$64,638 \$6,988	\$165	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$13
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$75,000 \$25,270 \$20,000 \$60,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.11.1907 .....	10 %	\$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	90,000	\$15	\$15	\$75,000 \$25,270 \$20,000 \$60,000	116,437	\$1 1/2 for 1906 and 1 1/2 for year making in all \$2 1/2 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	7 1/2 %	\$28 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	\$270,000	£3,694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2 1/2 = \$2.24 per share ..	3 1/2 %	\$39 \$27
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372 \$100,000 \$1,871	Tls. 13,327	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907 .....	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 Tls. 50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$65,000 \$32,057	£137	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907 ..	4 1/2 %	45/- \$25 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	Tls. 68,000 Tls. 470,479 Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906 .....	12 1/2 %	Tls. 47 buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	£100	£100	\$450,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$110
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	...	\$3 for 1907 .....	...	\$15 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06 .....	5 %	Tls. 80 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$150,000 \$84,398	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (No. 9) for 1907 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 25 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	£11,358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$8
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$4,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$14
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	10,000	£50	£50	\$1,000,000 \$3,152 \$3,000,000	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907 .....	6 1/2 %	\$55 old \$53 new
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$44,442	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1907 .....	8 %	\$96 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 10,459	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for six months ending 31st October, 1907 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sn. & b.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 190,100 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 23,117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 211 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07 .....	6 %	Tls. 105
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$20,000	\$10,908	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07 .....	7 1/2 %	122 1/2 buyers
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$64,975 \$13,075	19,178	\$1.80 for 1906 .....	13 %	\$14 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	1252	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 1/2 for 1907 .....	7 1/2 %	\$100 ex div.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$217,425 \$50,000	\$3,915	Final of \$3 1/2 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	7 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907 .....	7 %	\$10 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	1653	\$4 for 1907 .....	7 %	\$25
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,517	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 5 for 1907 .....	7 1/2 %	Tls. 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,541	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	8 1/2 %	\$49
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,807	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ended 31.10.1907 .....	4 1/2 %	Tls. 51
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 23,276 \$60,000	\$14,269	50 cents for year ending 31.7.07 .....	5 1/2 %	\$9
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 85,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %) .....	...	Tls. 55 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 75
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 270
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,299	£638	1/3 per share for 1906 .....	9 %	\$76
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904 .....	...	\$14 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 5,995	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	...	Tls. 48 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	16 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$50,000	\$3,593	80 cents for 1907 .....	9 %	19 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$5,000	\$2,974	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07 .....	7 1/2 %	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 1/2 %	\$114 sellers
Hall & Holtz, Limited .....	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07 .....	10 1/2 %	\$23 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,953	12 per share for year ending 28.2.07 .....	6 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$12,000	\$4,578	Final of \$1.5 making in all \$19 for 1907 .....	8 1/2 %	\$225 ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	8 %	\$26 sales
Maatschappij tot Rijst- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	Final of Tls. 7 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 2 1/2 making in all Tls. 10 for 1907 .....	8 %	Tls. 420 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$4,655	10 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07 ..	8 %	\$13
Peak Tramways Company (new) .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil.	None .....	...	\$2
Philippine Company, Limited .....	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Nil.	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907 .....	...	57 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,990	Tls. 4 for 1905 .....	...	Tls. 108 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. ....	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited .....	4,590	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907 ..	11 1/2 %	Tls. 45 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,493	Interim of 15/- for account 1907 (old) .....	...	Tls. 123 1/2 ex d.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited .....	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim of 11 1/3 for account 1907 (new) .....	...	Tls. 375 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$41,934	None .....	...	120
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$478	40 cents for year ending 31.5.07 .....	6 1/2 %	16 sellers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07 .....	5 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$111	50 cents for 1907 .....	...	\$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$55,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 and shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 ..	8 %	\$10
Waison, (A. S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$15,000	\$5,482	Interim of 30 cents for account 1907 .....	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$41	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	...	\$5 1/2 buyers

\*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-  
SEILLES, LONDON,  
HAYRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS.

## The S.S. "TONKIN"

Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 17th  
March, at 1 P.M.  
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports, and for Australia with  
prompt transshipment at Colombo.  
Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—  
S.S. POLYNESIESE ..... 31st March.  
S.S. TOURANE ..... 14th April.  
S.S. ARMAND BEHC ..... 28th April.  
J. MILLET,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908. [14]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND  
HAMBURG.

THE Steamship  
"MONMOUTHSHIRE"  
will be despatched for the above Ports, on or  
about the 31st March,  
Doctor and Stewardess carried.  
For Freight and Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [17]

## Intimations.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE.

## DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

KODAKS, FILMS,

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. [13]

The Whisky  
of Great Age

**DEWAR'S**

IMPERIAL

Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER